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## NOTES.

We regret that in the editorial in the last number of the *JOURNAL* the name of Toronto was included in the list of laboratories whose directors had been at some time connected with Johns Hopkins or with Clark University. It was an error which we are glad to rectify here. Those interested in certain other criticisms of that editorial and in the reply to them are referred to *Science*, Nov. 8 and 29.

On page 139 of the last number of the *JOURNAL*, a person who preferred the spiritual to the true and natural explanation of a form of slate writing trick was spoken of as a "member" of the English Society for Psychical Research. He should have been called an "associate." Thus his name appears in the list at the end of the Proceedings xxvi, Vol. X, Aug., 1894. Mr. F. W. A. Myers desires us to say that his communications have been as an informant and not as a correspondent. Our words were: "prints communications in the English Proceedings," etc.

By inadvertence the initials of the reviewer, G. S. H., were omitted from the notice of "Thinking, Feeling, Doing," by Dr. E. W. Scripture, page 146 of the last number.

### NEWS.

The *Gesellschaft für psychologische Forschung* is preparing a volume of short studies as a *Festgruss* to the International Congress of Psychology in Munich.

A psychophysical laboratory has been established in Moscow, under the direction of Professor Tokarski. Twenty students are taking work this year.

With 1896 begins the issue of a new Russian *Journal of Psychiatry, Neuropathology and Experimental Psychology*, edited by Professor Bechterew. It will appear monthly, in parts of five or six signatures.

Dr. Schumann has habilitated as *Privatdozent* at Berlin.

Professor Wundt has published the new edition of his *Logik*, and is now engaged upon anthropological material.

Professor Ribot is not lecturing at the College of France this year. A course in experimental psychology is given by M. Pierre Janet.

Dr. F. Hillebrand, well known by his work in psychological optics, has been appointed extraordinary professor of experimental psychology at Vienna.

The Cornell Laboratory has moved to new quarters, and now occupies a space of 140x45 feet,—a series of nine rooms. A full description will be published elsewhere.

### OUR EARLIEST MEMORIES.

M. Victor Henri asks us to publish the following list of questions: "We possess very few observations on our earliest recollections. I should like to make a series of observations in this subject. I shall be grateful to all persons who will send answers to any or all of the following questions:

1. Age and usual occupation.
2. Do you have good *visual* representations of objects in general; viz., can you form a visual image of an apple or of a lamp, etc.?
3. Do you have good *auditory* representations (of sounds), viz., have you auditory representations of the voices of your friends?
4. What is the earliest recollection of your childhood? Please describe it as fully as possible. How clear is it, and what was your age when the fact recollected occurred?
5. Had this fact a particular importance in your life, and if so, in what way?
6. Has any one ever related this fact to you, or do you remember it yourself?
7. Can you give any explanation of this recollection, and if so, what?
8. What is the second recollection of your childhood? How far apart are these two in time?
9. Of what period of your life do you first have many recollections without connecting them in the time series of your life? How do they appear; are they clear, are they visual or auditory, etc.?
10. From what period of your life do you begin to have recollections of the time series of your life?
11. Do you ever have recollections of your childhood in your dreams? If so, what?

Please send the answers to these questions to Victor Henri, Leipzig (Germany), Johannis Allée 12. II."

#### SOME CONSTANT SOURCES OF ERROR IN "RECOLLECTION."

In attempting to answer the above questions, one must pay especial attention to three rules of introspection of memorial contents. (1) Care must be taken that the occurrence remembered is not a *dream* memory. Sometimes a dream memory bears upon its face the marks of its origin; thus one of the writer's earliest and most distinct "memories" is that of flying down a flight of stairs, from nursery to dining-room. Most children play at a "flying game," which consists in standing on a chair and flapping the arms bird-fashion. In the present instance, a vivid dream following upon the playing of the game has persisted as a true "memory." The conviction of the reality of the experience is absolute in the writer's mind; it is logic, and not psychology, which tells him that it could never have happened.—Now, at other times, the logical criterion is difficult or impossible of application; and the memory record has, therefore, very little value, unless corroborated by external evidence. (2) Care must be taken that the memory is the memory of an *experience which was never reduplicated*. Another of the writer's early memories is that of a mantel-shelf, on which stood three vases—two green and white, and one reddish purple. Why the particular set of visual images made so strong an impression on consciousness, he does not know. But here is the point: The memories of mantel-board and purple vase are extremely hazy. These objects ceased to be seen at a very early period of his life. The green and white vases are distinctly remembered; but they were seen, off and on, until about his fifteenth year. Now, how much of the total memory is original, a true child memory; and how much is due to the recurrent suggestions made by the green and white vases? (3) Care must be taken that the memory be a *real memory*, in terms of mental images of the experience, and not a "memory about," that is, a memory evoked by the form of words used to describe that experience. A friend of the writer's remem-

bers accurately a funeral which took place two years before he was born. The description made a deep impression on his childish mind; and he has subsequently reconstructed the experience from the form of words employed to describe it. Here again, there is need of external evidence and control.

#### THE MUELLER-LYER ILLUSION.

The typical form of this illusion is the following: Two straight lines are drawn, of equal length. The one is bounded by oblique lines which make of it a double-headed arrow, the other by oblique lines which make of it an arrow-shaft, feathered at each end. The latter now looks considerably longer than the former.

An interesting practical illustration of the illusion is given in two recent books upon freehand lettering (H. S. Jacoby, "A Text-book on Plain Lettering;" F. T. Daniels, "A Text-book of Freehand Lettering.") It follows from the illusion, as described above, that the round-topped letters (O, C, S, etc.) will seem shorter than the square-topped (T, E, etc.), if the two sets are objectively of the same height. In looking through some books of printer's alphabets, the writer has found that this fact is not seldom allowed for: a lineal, laid over the alphabet squarely with the tops of the square letters, lets the tops of the round letters appear above it. But as many alphabets make no allowance for the illusion, it would seem that the rule of difference is not explicitly recognised by type-cutters.

Mr. Daniels calls attention to the psychological factors in the illusion (p. 10), and illustrates them very forcibly in Plate 3. Professor Jacoby also enters into the reasons which make it necessary to increase the height of the curved letters (pp. 4, 8, etc.), and illustrates in several plates.

#### THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE.

The judgment passed upon the methods of the "psychical research" societies, in the previous number of the JOURNAL, is fully borne out by experiments upon thought transference, published by Drs. Hansen and Lehmann in the current number of Wundt's *Philosophische Studien*. The authors set to work in grim scientific earnest, with an arrangement of concave mirrors, to discover whether transference of visual thought pictures was effected by any new mode of energy, "radiation," or what not. It was found that they were not transferred at all. What happened was that the transmitter involuntarily whispered the name of the impression to be transmitted, and that the percipient heard the whisper. An elaborate study is made of the carrying power of the whisper, of its phonetics under different conditions of production, of the confusions to which it is liable—as distinct from the confusions possible with spoken words, of its voluntary suppression, etc.; and the results of Professor Sidgwick's "experiments" are subjected to a searching analysis in the light of the new source of error.

The investigation is a model of methodical work,—of work carried on in the spirit of impartial scepticism, which is characteristic of the scientific method in general.

#### ERRATA IN THE TRANSLATION OF KUELPE'S PSYCHOLOGY.

By the courtesy of my fellow editors I am enabled to give here what I believe to be a complete list of the *errata* in my translation of Professor Kuelpe's *Grundriss der Psychologie*. I have apologised

to purchasers of the work as best I could, by having a slip printed in which attention is called to the principal errors. The printing of the translation overseas made it impossible for me to undertake more than a single revision.

Page	4 line	38	for	<i>differences,</i>	read	<i>differences</i>
"	17	"	27	"	"	associa-
"	35	"	15	"	"	later
"	44	"	7	"	"	conclusoins
"	61	"	36	"	"	it
"	70	"	21	"	"	1—
"	73	"	4	"	"	is
"	105	"	28	"	"	4,000
"	108	"	2	"	"	Icelandic fields
"	136	"	16	"	"	quadrigemina
"	166	"	25	"	"	equal
"	190	"	35	"	"	perhaps,
"	197	"	9	"	"	result
"	207	"	7	"	"	hearing.
"	208	"	30	"	"	depend
"	233	"	38	"	"	underlying
"	242	"	20	"	"	character.
"	250	"	16	"	"	(c.)
"	268	"	11	"	"	, ;
"	276	"	2	"	"	isolated
"	276	"	18	"	"	may,
"	280	"	15	"	"	the character
"	294	"	32	"	"	seventh),
"	295	"	22	"	"	partial tones
"	297	"	14	"	"	partial tones
"	297	"	21, 23	"	"	partial tone
"	311	"	1	"	"	equatorial
"	311	"	2	"	"	colour
"	317	"	42	"	"	really
"	322	"	29	"	"	III.)
"	325	"	30	"	"	similar
"	343	"	12	"	"	rule,
"	375	"	38	"	"	the
"	387	"	15	"	"	of
"	387	"	16	"	"	two pairs of impres-
						sions
"	421	"	42	"	"	early
"	462	"	5	"	"	61, 120
"	462	"	36	"	"	Wagner

E. B. TITCHENER.

#### MEETING OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Psychological Association was held at the University of Pennsylvania on Dec. 27 and 28, the time and place having been chosen to coincide with the meetings of several other more or less closely related societies, to wit: the Geological Society, the Physiological Society, the Association of Anatomists, the Society of Naturalists and the Morphologi-

cal Society. The opportunity thus afforded of meeting and hearing distinguished workers in other lines added much to the interest of the psychological programme. It is needless to add that the visitors were most hospitably entertained by the Local Committee of Reception.

The programme was as follows: Friday morning: Psychology and Physiology, Professor George S. Fullerton; Description of a Series of Physical and Mental Tests on the Students of Columbia College, Dr. Livingston Farrand; Some Psycho-Neural Data, Dr. Arthur MacDonald; An Experimental Investigation of the Processes of Ideation, Mr. Oliver Cornman (introduced by Professor Lightner Witmer). Friday afternoon: Address of the President, Professor J. McKeen Cattell; Direct Control of the Retinal Field (an informal communication), Professor George T. Ladd; Consciousness and Time, Professor Charles A. Strong; Some Conditions of Will Development, Brother Chrysostom. Saturday morning: Discussion on Consciousness and Evolution, Professors William James, E. D. Cope, J. Mark Baldwin, Charles S. Minot, George T. Ladd, and others. Saturday afternoon: An Experiment on the Effects of Loss of Sleep, Professor G. T. W. Patrick; Further Researches on the Psychic Development of Young Animals and its Physical Correlation, Professor Wesley Mills; Variations in the Patellar Reflex as an Aid in Mental Analysis, Professor Lightner Witmer; Experiments on Induced Hallucinations, Professor James H. Hyslop; Cases of Dream Reasoning, Professor W. Romaine Newbold.

In the business session of the Association the following officers were elected: President, Prof. G. S. Fullerton, of the University of Pennsylvania; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Livingston Farrand, of Columbia College; Members of the Council, Professors Edward H. Griffin of Johns Hopkins and Edmund C. Sanford of Clark. On nomination by the council, the following new members were also elected: Prof. E. D. Cope, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. C. S. Minot, Harvard Medical School; Mr. J. E. Low, Harvard Psychological Laboratory; Mr. E. A. Singer, Harvard Psychological Laboratory; Dr. N. Wild, Columbia College; Dr. C. H. Bliss, University of the City of New York; Dr. Franz Boas, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Mr. Warner Fite, Williams College; Dr. J. E. Creighton, Cornell University; Dr. H. Austin Aikins, Western Reserve University; Dr. W. G. Smith, Smith College.

On motion of Prof. Baldwin of Princeton it was voted that a committee of five be appointed to consider the advisability of formulating a plan for a set of systematic physical and mental tests to be undertaken jointly by various psychological laboratories interested, and to report on the same at the next meeting of the Association. The committee as appointed is as follows: Profs. Baldwin, Jastrow, Sanford, Witmer and Cattell.

The formation of a Philosophical Society, or, more exactly, the partition of the Association into two coördinate sections, one devoted strictly to psychology, the other to philosophy, was discussed informally, and by vote of the Association referred to the Council with the request that they canvass the matter and report at the next meeting.

It was also voted that any members attending the International Psychological Congress in 1896 should receive authorization to act as delegates of the Association on communication with the secretary, Dr. Farrand.

The time and place of the next annual meeting were left for the decision of the President of the Association.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

- AARS. Untersuchungen über Farbeninduktion. Pp. 15, 3 charts. Kristiania, 1895.
- ALLIN. Ueber das Grundprincip der Association (Inaug. Dis.). Pp. 81. Berlin, 1895. Mayer and Müller. Reviewed in this number.
- BEAUNIS and BINET. L'Année Psychologique. Alcan, Paris, 1895. Price 10 f.
- CHASLIN. La confusion mentale primitive, stupidité, démence aigue, stupeur primitive. Pp. ix-264. Paris, Asselin et Houzeau, 1895. Reviewed in this number.
- COMSTOCK. Manual of Insects. Pp. 701. Comstock Pub. Co., Ithaca, 1895. Price \$3.75. Reviewed in this number.
- DONALDSON. Growth of the Brain. Contemporary Science Series, Scribner's Sons importers. Price \$1.25.
- FOUILLÉE. Tempérament et caractère selon les individus, les sexes et les races. Pp. 378. F. Alcan, Paris, 1895. Reviewed in this number.
- FRASER. Philosophy of Theism. Being the Gifford Lectures Delivered before the Univ. of Edinburgh in 1894-95. First Series, 1895, pp. 303. Imported by Chas. Scribner's Sons. Price \$2.00.
- GROOS. Die Spiele der Thiere. Pp. xvi-359. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1896. Price 6 m. Reviewed in this number.
- HEINRICH. Die moderne physiologische Psychologie in Deutschland. Pp. 235. E. Speidel, Zurich, 1895. Price 4 m.
- JERUSALEM. Urtheilsfunction. Braumüller, Wien, 1895.
- KUELPE. Outlines of Psychology. Based upon the results of experimental investigation. Translated from the German (1893) by Edw. B. Titchener. Pp. 462. Macmillan & Co., 1895. Price \$2.60. Notice in this number.
- LEFEVRE. Obligation morale et idéalisme. Pp. 157. F. Alcan, Paris, 1894.
- LE MAITRE. Contribution a l'étude des états cataleptiques dans les maladies mentales. Pp. 96. G. Steinheil, Paris, 1895. Reviewed in this number.
- ROARK. Psychology in Education. American Book Co., New York, 1895. Price \$1.00.
- SCHWARZ. Die Umwälzung der Wahrnehmungshypothesen durch die mechanischen Methode. Nebst einem beitrage über die Grenzen der Physiologischen Psychologie. Pp. 213. Duncker & Humblot, Leipzig, 1895. Price 9 m. Reviewed in this number.
- STANLEY. Studies in the Evolutionary Psychology of Feeling. Pp. 392. Macmillan, 1895. Price \$2.25. Reviewed in this number.
- WATSON. Hedonistic Theories from Aristippus to Spencer. Pp. 248. Macmillan & Co., New York. Price \$1.75.